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SOME FUNGI GROWING BOTH ON CONIFEROUS AND DECIDUOUS TREES

LARS ROMELL

In Murrill's tenth article on the Polyporaceae of North America, it is stated that *Daedalea unicolor** has no choice beyond deciduous wood as regards host. As a rule this is certainly true, but there is no rule without exception. I have seen this species growing on *Pinus abies* L. (*Picea excelsa* Lk.) at least two or three times in different places here at Stockholm, but not abundantly. As the fact struck me, I made myself quite sure of the correctness of the observation.

Among other species occasionally met with on *Pinus abies,* although generally growing on leaf trees, I will mention *Polyporus zonatus,* which I have seen but once, and *Polyporus adustus,* which I have seen some few times on our Swedish spruce, while both are very common and abundant on their ordinary hosts.

If *Fomes Hartigii* of Allescher and Schnabl (*Ochroporus fulvus* Schroeter) is really identical with *Fomes robustus* Karsten, which latter is frequent on living oak trees at Stockholm, this might be another example of host change, as *Fomes Hartigii* is said to grow on *Abies.* It is asserted positively that *Polyporus fumosus* (which also parades under the name of *P. holmiensis, P. salignus, P. scanicus,* etc.) has been collected on *Pinus silvestris* in Germany. I have seen it only on deciduous trees.

Polyporus giganteus I have met with but twice in Sweden. The first time I got it from an oak in Omberg (July 13, 1889). The other time (October 16, 1904) I saw it here at Stockholm growing amongst grass on the ground, but fixed to a stump nearly concealed in the earth. So far as I could see, this stump was the remainder of a tree of *Pinus silvestris,* which species also grew

* For convenience I use here the old familiar names.

all around the spot. I have not microscopically established the determination of the host but I think it is still possible to do it. My first thought was that it possibly might be the true *Polyporus resinosus* of Fries, a species which I had not seen before or had not been able to distinguish from *Polyporus benzoinus,* with which there was some resemblance, but my plant was thin and lobate or incised (although not in the same degree as the specimen from oak) and the spores were globose, 4–6μ diam. (while the spores of *P. benzoinus* are sausage-shaped, 4–9 $\times$ 1.5–3μ). The blackening also agreed with the oak form.

Polyporus pinicola is another example, as *Polyporus marginatus* is now universally, I think, considered identical with it. But here the needle trees seem to be the preferred hosts and the occurrence on broad-leaved trees more rare. On *Cerasus* I saw this fungus but once, on *Alnus* perhaps twice and on *Betula* several times.* *Polyporus annosus,* common on *Pinus abies* L., grows sometimes on stumps of deciduous trees. I think I saw it but once or twice on such a host.

Among the Hydnaceae, *Radulum orbiculare* is a decided broad-leaved tree inhabitant (*Betula, Sorbus, Salix,* etc.). Nevertheless, G. V. Schotte has collected it also on *Abies pectinata.*

Of the Thelephoreae, I will mention *Stereum ferrugineum* (or *S. rubiginosum,* which is now considered a synonym). This grows generally on oak here in Sweden but is found sometimes on *Pinus. Stereum tabacinum* is also a lover of deciduous hosts, notably *Corylus* and *Salix,* but I collected it recently on *Juniperus,* and it seemed to thrive on this host, for it had covered the whole trunk. *Corticium evolvens* is found mostly on broad-leaved trees, but occurs also on needle trees. The same can be said of *Corticium cinereum, C. confluens, C. velutinum,* and others.

Of the gill-bearing Hymenomycetes I will mention only two. I think that others as well as myself consider *Pholiota squarrosa* a deciduous tree fungus. I have, however, seen it also in con-

* Whether *Polyporus rotundatus* (see Fries, Hymenomycetes, page 554, sub *P. helveolus*) is the same as *P. pinicola,* as I have reason to suspect, will perhaps never be determined, as no type specimen exists so far as I know. According to a note, Dr. Lindblad found his fungus "*in codice vetustiori Betulæ,*" while Fries refers it "*ad truncos Pini.*"

nection with our Swedish spruce and in one instance I saw it growing about a meter above the ground on this tree. One might scarcely expect to find so decided a needle tree resident as *Lenzites saepiaria* on other hosts. Nevertheless, I saw it one time on *Cerasus*.

The list above given is, of course, far from complete and is to be considered only an introduction to the subject.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.